# JOURNAL
OF THE
# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. IV. No. 34 December, 1941

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*Price to Non-Members,* **1/-**

# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

## COUNCIL

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*Address :* York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :*

LT.-COLONEL H. M. EDWARDS, D.S.O.
*Address :* 56 Oxhey Road, Watford, Herts.

Miss M. E. Macqueen — Major C. A. Pogson, M.C.
Dr. Hector Munro, M.B. — Captain W. H. Trinder

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## OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(*a*) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(*b*) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(*c*) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

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## RULES OF THE SOCIETY

*I.—Membership.*

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception.

The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

*II.—Subscription.*

The subscription is five shillings per annum, or three guineas for a life member.*

*III.—Management.*

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, etc., will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

*IV.— Accounts.*

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

Accounts will be audited privately.

*V.—General Meeting.*

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.

* Pending a revision of rates of subscription no more life members' subscriptions are being accepted at present.

JOURNAL OF THE
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## NOTICES

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the current year, July 1st, 1941, to June 30th, 1942, are kindly asked to do so without further reminder.

* * * * *

We much regret to record the death of Mr. John Timms, the well-known water diviner and healer, of Oxford, which took place on October 2nd. A memoir by a member of his family is printed below.

* * * * *

Mumetal rods for depthing have recently been supplied at £1 15s. each by The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company Ltd., through the Editor.

* * * * *

Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., of St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory with central suspension and cavity for sample at 7s. 6d. each; also nickel-silver and copper angle rods, together with whalebone rods in desired dimensions of flat, square or circular section.

* * * * *

There is a frequent demand for back numbers of the *Journal*. The Editor would be greatly obliged if members who do not require their old *Journals* would return them to him. This applies especially to the last *Journal*, No. 33.

* * * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the increased cost of postage the price is now 1s. 3d. post free.

* * * * *

The Editor would be obliged if the member to whom the two books on "earth rays," by M. Pierre Cody, were lent would return them as soon as convenient.

* * * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1941

The Seventh Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society at 3 p.m. on October 15th, 1941.

Members present were Colonel A. H. Bell (Chairman), Mrs. Wyndham Bates, Mrs. G. Bell, Miss C. H. Bell, Mrs. J. A. Black, Mr. S. Bulford, Miss M. Cameron, Mrs. T. C. Clayton, Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Edney, Mr. L. E. Eeman, Miss E. V. Faulkner, Mrs. H. M. Forde, Mrs. M. Glanville, Mr. H. B. Harding, Mrs. Victor Higgon, Mrs. F. W. S. Jourdain, Miss K. Kent, Miss M. Mackean, Mrs. J. F. Muirhead, Dr. H. Munro, Miss C. Ouless, Mr. E. F. Ross, Miss C. G. K. Scovell, Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, Mr. G. T. Turner, Mr. V. D. Wethered, Mr. G. D. Whiteman, Mr. F. R. Woodward, Mrs. Yates, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Edwards (Hon. Secretary).

2. The Meeting agreed to take the minutes of the 1940 Meeting as read, a full report of the proceedings having been published in the *Journal* of December, 1940.

3. Colonel Bell read the following Report :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My Report this year will, of necessity, be very brief. The attention of our members, as of most intelligent people, is constantly absorbed by the fateful events which are taking place from day to day, and most of us have neither the time nor leisure to devote to the causes and interests which in normal times are wont to engage our attention.

Yet, in spite of the abnormal conditions in which we are now living, interest in the subject we have at heart—the study of the perception of radiation by the human body—is maintained at a high level, and though many members have left our ranks, there is still a continuous trickle of new recruits.

MEMBERSHIP.—At our Meeting last year I reported that the Society included 77 life members and 458 annual subscribers; the corresponding figures this year reveal the same number of life members and 387 annual subscribers, a reduction of 71. It is probable, however, that some of these losses are only temporary, and that certain people who have found it difficult for one reason or another to continue their subscriptions will be ready to renew them when conditions again become normal.

I much regret that several of our members have passed away since my last Report, notably Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Cunningham, an old brother officer of mine, who, after his retirement, settled in Kenya. Many of our members will remember the articles in the *Journal* in which he described his experiments in the cultivation of fruit trees and in the diagnosis and cure of disease by radiesthetic methods. Mrs. Pim, well known as a water diviner in the South of Ireland, and Mrs. Eleanor Peele, who for many years practised as a successful water diviner in Norfolk,

have also passed away, so too has Mr. Chinnery Haldane, of Gleneagles, one of our original members.

Within the last few days I have learnt, with much regret, of the death of Mr. John Timms, of Oxford, who died on October 2nd. He was, as you probably know, a water diviner of outstanding ability. A man of high principles and lofty character, he was strongly gifted with the magic touch, and during many years had devoted most of his time to the healing of the sick. He is a great loss.

The fate of all our Continental members is uncertain. I have had no news of M. le Vicomte de France, whose château, near Abbeville, must have been engulfed by the advance of the Germans early last year. Nor have I heard anything of M. Cody, of Le Havre, with whom I was carrying on an interesting and energetic correspondence on earth rays. I have, however, received during the last few weeks three copies of *La Côte de Azur Médicale*, the journal of which Dr. Regnault is editor, which shows that he, at least, is still at work.

I am sorry to say that Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Wright were in the *Zamzam* on their way from British Columbia to South Africa, when she was sunk by the Germans, and are now interned somewhere in Germany.

Activities.—I cannot say much regarding the activities of the Society during the past year. There was, perforce, no Summer meeting, and, owing to the difficulty of arranging lectures, no meetings were held last Winter. I have no doubt that many of our members in Great Britain and abroad have had occasion to exercise their skill for finding water. As usual, I have had a number of applications for the names of water diviners, and to my knowledge one of our members has had two important engagements in Yorkshire during the last few weeks.

Captain Trinder gave an address to the Stroud Rotarians on July 16th, which aroused much interest, and Mr. Purefoy Fitzgerald gave an enthralling lecture and demonstration to members of the "Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society" in "School" at Winchester on August 12th, which was very fully reported in the *Hampshire Observer* of August 16th.

Mr. Scott, of Bradford, has again assisted the Police in locating the body of an unfortunate woman who was drowned in the River Aire.

One hears now and then of doctors who use the rod or pendulum to assist them in the diagnosis of disease, and I have had the good fortune to meet Dr. Martin in a hospital near my home at Cuckfield, who must be one of the earliest exponents of this practice in England.

Members will recollect the reference in my Report last year to the publication of two notable books—*The Physics of the Divining Rod* by Mr. Maby and Mr. Franklin, and *Dowsing*

by Captain Trinder. I regret to say that both these books have been the victims of enemy action. The first is, unfortunately, now out of print, but copies of *Dowsing* are still available. The *Art of Water Finding*, the little book in which the late Mrs. Pogson described the use of the motorscope, such an effective instrument in the hands of Major Pogson, is now too out of print.

I may say that Mr. Maby and Mr. Franklin have been continuing experiments designed to procure results which would be of great value in connection with the present hostilities, but these experiments are, of course, of a secret nature.

THE JOURNAL.—The *Journal* has been produced on the same lines as hitherto, but, owing to the reduced membership, it has been necessary slightly to curtail its length. I am most grateful to members who have been kind enough to send contributions, and I hope that members who have anything of interest to record will send the Editor an article or letter for publication. The *Journal* is the life blood of the Society, and it is imperative that it should be maintained if the Society is to survive these troublous times.

As Editor, I thank all those who have helped to keep the *Journal* alive during the past year by contributing articles or reviewing books, namely: Mr. O. H. Browne, Countess Maryla de Chrapowicki, Mr. J. A. Clarke, Mr. A. Y. Cole, Mr. A. A. Cooke, Katani, Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, Mr. J. Cecil Maby, Mr. Noel Macbeth, Major C. A. Pogson, Dr. Guyon Richards, Mr. Noel Spong, Captain W. H. Trinder, Mr. Tyldesley.

GENERAL INTEREST.—So far as popular interest is concerned, references to dowsing in newspapers and periodicals are still fairly frequent in spite of the claims of news of greater immediate interest. For instance, we have been told that General Quinan, commanding the troops in Persia, is a successful water diviner. (I wish I had known that when I met him in Waziristan 23 years ago). Articles of the type with which we are only too familiar have appeared recently in the *Sunday Dispatch* and *The Tatler*. An interesting article by Mr. Donald Brown, who has just joined the Society, appeared in the *Scottish Farmer* last August. But, in general, references to dowsing in the Press still, for the most, show a lamentable ignorance of the nature and value of Radiesthésie.

Nevertheless, I think we can be confident that the Society is steadily fulfilling the objects for which it was founded, and that in a few years' time radiesthésie will be generally recognised no longer as an obscure phenomenon practised for the most part by "more or less illiterate men engaged in some humble vocation" (to quote the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*), but as a human faculty, latent in all of us—a faculty, moreover, which can be developed and strengthened to render invaluable service not only in the discovery of Earth's hidden riches, but in the alleviation of the ills of poor suffering Mankind.

*Accounts.*

You will see from the Financial Statement that the balance, namely, £279 1s., is about £20 more than it was a year ago. Annual subscriptions have dropped from £114 12s. to £91 17s. 6d., and total receipts from £144 4s. 10½d. to £113 11s. 1d.

On the other hand, expenditure has dropped from £123 11s. 6½d. to £93 16s. 9d., the saving being mainly due to the smaller cost of printing, for, as I said in my Report, the size of the *Journal* has been reduced.

A further sum of £50 has been invested in 3 per cent. Defence Bonds.

I do not think that any other point calls for special remark.

You will understand that this Financial Statement is not a balance sheet, but, as the only other assets, apart from the Cash Balance shown, consist of old *Journals* and a few badges which are of little value, and the only liability is a bill for £2 10s., a balance sheet would give no further information of any importance.

The Chairman then read a letter from Dr. R. Offor, Librarian and Keeper of the Brotherton Collection at the University of Leeds, accepting a set of *Journals* of the Society which has been presented to the University Library by Sir Hickman Bacon, an original member of the Society.

4. The adoption of the Accounts was proposed by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Turner, and carried.

On the motion of Dr. Munro, seconded by Mr. Eeman, the Meeting authorized a grant of £50 to Mr. J. Cecil Maby and Mr. T. Bedford Franklin, in recognition of their authorship of *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, a book of outstanding importance in the literature of Dowsing, and to assist in defraying the expense of certain important investigations, the potential value of which is interesting several Government Departments.

On the motion of the Chairman, the Meeting accepted with thanks the gift by the family of the late Mr. J. Timms of a portrait of that distinguished dowser, and of his working notes. In the absence of a suitable centre in which to hang the portrait, it was decided to ask the family if they would retain the portrait for the present.

5. Mr. Eeman proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who had kept the Society together, and in addition carried through the hard work of producing the *Journal*. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

After the meeting Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey gave an interesting description of her recent experiments with plants; a note of her address is printed below. It was followed by a short discussion, at which Dr. Munro, Mr. Eeman and Mr. Bulford spoke.

Tea and coffee were served at the conclusion.

# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

## Financial Statement for Year ended 30th June, 1941

| £ s. d. | RECEIPTS. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | To Balance at 1st July, 1940— | | |
| | Cash at Bank on Current A/c. | 47 14 8 | |
| | Cash in hand .. | 5 0 | |
| | Post Office Savings Bank .. | 11 7 0 | |
| | 3% Defence Bonds | 200 0 0 | |
| 238 14 4 | | | 259 6 8 |
| 114 12 0 | ,, Annual Subscriptions .. .. | | 91 17 6 |
| 9 9 0 | ,, Life Subscriptions .. .. | | 3 3 0 |
| 12 1 11½ | ,, Sale of Journals .. .. | | 7 9 5 |
| 18 1 | ,, Sale of Badges .. .. .. | | 1 3 9 |
| 1 2 0 | ,, Sales of Publications .. .. | | 1 11 0 |
| 7 6 | ,, Interest on National Defence Bonds .. .. .. .. | | 6 16 5 |
| 4 6 4 | ,, Interest on Post Office Savings Bank .. .. .. .. | | 1 10 0 |
| 1 7 0 | ,, Sale of Pendulums .. .. | | |
| £382 18 2½ | | | £372 17 9 |

| £ s. d. | PAYMENTS. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 88 1 0 | By Printing Journals and Reports | | 63 4 0 |
| 9 6 3 | ,, Sundry Printing and Stationery | | 7 0 2 |
| 24 18 5½ | ,, Postages and Cheque Books .. | | 19 11 7 |
| 4 0 | ,, Meetings .. .. .. | | 2 10 0 |
| 1 1 10 | ,, Publications .. .. .. | | 1 11 0 |
| | ,, Balance at 30th June, 1941— | | |
| | Cash at Bank on Current Account .. | 10 8 4 | |
| | Cash in hand.. | 6 3 2 | |
| | Post Office SavingsBank | 12 9 6 | |
| | 3% Defence Bonds .. | 250 0 0 | |
| 259 6 8 | | | 279 1 0 |
| £382 18 2½ | | | £372 17 9 |

H. M. EDWARDS, *Hon. Treasurer.*

I have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers and certify it to be in accordance therewith.

Faircross House, High Street,
Watford, Herts.
*12th August, 1941.*

J. K. CARPENTER,
*Chartered Accountant.*

# MAGNETISM AND PLANT LIFE

BY MRS. KINGSLEY TARPEY

[*Notes of an address delivered at the Annual General Meeting on October 15th, 1941.*]

I have been asked to give some account of my experience of using magnetic radiation on plants and seeds. The experiments I made more than five years ago were watched and controlled by a young scientist, and so far as they went could be regarded as scientifically acceptable. Briefly, they consisted of subjecting seeds in pots to magnetic radiation from my hands, with "control" pots of similar seeds kept in exactly the same conditions except for the magnetic treatment. The control pots received a little extra warmth to compensate for the slight warmth given off by my hands. Water and light and fresh air were carefully equalized. The treated seeds all germinated more quickly than the untreated seeds, the time varying between eight and twelve days. Horse chestnuts, acorns, beech nuts were among the seeds used. Later, peas and beans.

I have not been able to arrange any controlled experiments on plants since those recorded, but I have tried magnetism on plants in various ways. A member of the Society suggested soaking seeds in magnetized water, and peas and beans so treated came through in the most astonishingly short time, when the weather was favourable. A row of peas germinated and pushed out a week sooner than the gardener who planted them thought possible. But it is tragic to relate that the treatment seemed to make them more than commonly attractive to that pest of London gardens, the small black slug. One warm night after a shower of rain the row was eaten bare. Another year we will have to add paraffin, or red lead, and to use slug killer.

Brown Dutch beans and Jersey beans which also germinated well were killed off by the cold spring, but scarlet runners did splendidly, both as regards quick germination and healthy growth. The results were encouraging enough to justify further tests next year, but as I have only a tiny garden I have not enough space for experiments that might be conclusive. I recommend Dowsers who are also gardeners to give the matter their attention.

In my address in the Autumn of 1938 I gave some account of the resuscitation of an India rubber plant (*Ficus Elastica*). I will go over the case again briefly for the sake of the interesting sequel. The plant was about twelve years old. I had had it from the time it was thirty inches tall and it had grown to five feet or so and had many leaves. One year when I was ill myself and away from home for some months the plant was at a nursery near by. Whether the change had not suited it, or from what cause I could not discover, the plant failed in health from the

time it came home. I thought it had been kept too wet. It lost leaves far beyond the normal shedding of old leaves. The stem looked lined and old, and the leaves that were left drooped and hung limp. I did everything I could think of in the way of re-potting, &c. I added a little Canary guana to the potting soil. Temperature, fresh air, light, sunshine, when available, were all pressed into service, but at last when only about a dozen leaves were left on three forlorn branches, I put it on to an outside balcony and gave up all hope. It wintered and summered out of doors, and still retained its somewhat battered leaves. In the second spring I sowed sweet peas in the big pot and let them hang on to the rather wizened stem. They did not do very well, and when the plant, with others, was brought indoors in July during outside repairs, I grubbed them up. The rest of the occupants of the balcony suffered from being indoors: greenfly and other pests kept me busy, and I began to notice more closely the India rubber plant. It was not any more dead than it had been fifteen months before. The bunches of leaves were battered and wind-blown, but green. I thought I would try giving it "treatment" as if it were a tired human being. I did so for about ten minutes twice a day, and at the end of a week I noticed a slight fatness in some of the undeveloped buds. A week later no doubt remained, and in six weeks it had broken at twenty-seven points. It had even produced leaves at the broken end of shoots. A great many people saw this miracle happening, among them some gardening folk, and no one could give any explanation other than the magnetic action.

The following year a younger and smaller India rubber plant had a mysterious illness, or blight. Leaves turned grey and dropped off in a night. I re-potted it and examined for disease or for some parasite enemy, but I could find nothing to account for the condition. It was quite a different malady from the one which had attacked the older plant. In that case the leaves had yellowed and dropped in the natural way. This time there was no sign of new life for fully six weeks, but after that the growth was rapid. The plant is now a sturdy tree with branches. But it has recently had another check, due, I think, to the cold spring, no artificial heating in the room, and general neglect.

The original plant grew so tall that I had to cut it down. It also has not had much personal attention owing to war conditions and my absence from home. All my indoor plants suffered from neglect in July, 1941, and this led me to make a further experiment in magnetization.

I owe it to the kindness of Dr. Munro once more that I have been able to bring this to a successful issue. This summer I had five invalid plants on my hands, and with human patients claiming attention, and oil to magnetize, and much correspondence, I could not give time to them. Certainly I could not have given

ten minutes a day to each. Dr. Munro has given me a device of coiled copper wire which produces a mild magnetic current. I have experimented on myself with this machine, and on various friends, and I have measured on the Bovis Biometre the points to which I can raise the vibrations by the human and the mechanical means. Having satisfied myself that the latter is very much less strong than the former, I have given my plants doses of magnetic treatment of ten to thirty minutes every day. The results in all five cases have been remarkable.

An *Aloysia Citriodora* had been covered with green fly and had lost all its leaves. When the green fly had been cleaned off it was a straggle of bare stems with many undeveloped buds on them. Within a week the first bud broke, and after ten weeks it was covered with green healthy leaves.

A myrtle had shed all its mature leaves and the youngest leaves looked unhealthy and were liable to drop. The colour of the leaves improved rapidly under treatment, and new leaf buds showed where the old leaves had dropped off. The action was much less rapid than with the *Aloysia*.

A tiny lemon tree which had made some beautiful new growth since the spring had lost all its youngest shoots. I did not think it would make any more leaves when the points of the shoots were gone, so late in the season. It did, however, produce two delicate and lovely little leaves. To my grief some enemy got at the plant and nipped them off. A month later, however, four healthy leaves were showing. There are other tiny threads too. I can hardly see them without a magnifier, but it is there, living healthy growth.

The two India rubber plants have started into growth also. The younger one has made ten new leaves in seven weeks. The old one not so many nor so large, it has not really recovered from being cut back, but there is promise of a better output in the near future, and the shoots which had shown signs of drying up have recovered.

I have not given these plants any personal treatment beyond touching them with the finger tips here and there : it is true that they stand within three or four feet of my writing table, where much of my work is done at present, and if my dowsing friends are right about my " sphere of influence " they are receiving magnetic radiation from me for a couple of hours daily. Plants do respond to the nearness of certain people. But this recovery of health and vigour in all five plants I must credit to the action of the magnetic coil.

There is one other small point I ought to mention, though it is an isolated example and so inconclusive. When I cut down the India rubber plant because it had grown too tall for the room, I put one of the branches in an earthen jar of water close to the parent plant. It was a very handsome spray of large well-grown

eaves. I renewed the water from time to time, and for two months the branch remained green and healthy, only losing one of the lower leaves. Cut flowers last a long time in the room where I sit, but this bit of India rubber plant surprised me by its freshness and long life.

I was away for a fortnight from the middle of July. When I returned, I found, as I have described, the five plants all ailing, and the cut branch still standing in water, but dead and brown and withered. The death of the branch, and the serious malaise of the five plants seemed to be due to the want of some element to which they had become accustomed.

If I were younger, or if I could live several lives at once in the few years that may be left to me for active work, there are some special directions in which I would like to penetrate further. If I mention them it may stimulate other healers to experiment.

Some forms of brain disturbance can be very much helped. I have known obsession and hallucination and even mania yield to treatment by simple contact. I have produced lucidity and then sleep in a case of acute delirium—without fever. Each succeeding treatment acted more rapidly, and the calming effect began with the first touch on the hands.

I should like very much to try what can be done with cases of arrested development. The raising of the rate of vibrations—as measured on the Bovis Biometre—which seems to be the source of the stimulation of nerves and glands, might have an effect on the brain cells which would promote growth. The impulse seems to be always towards healthy development and equilibrium, and when a cure of some damaged part is effected it is by a gradual lifting-up to the healthy standard. I think there must be some brain specialists who would welcome experiments in this field, which could be so accurately measured and recorded by the Biometre.

Dr. Hector Munro has suggested that the healing of wounds after operation might be greatly accelerated, and he thought Mr. Cecil Dudley's experience of the change that took place in the sensation of cramp in the missing foot very interesting and suggestive. Several medical readers have also commented on this case, and will no doubt be interested to learn that we are now carrying experimental treatment further. Mr. Dudley is a very good observer, as he brings a trained scientific mind to bear on the treatment, and, if anything, his bias would be against rather than in favour of success. The improvement in sensation was a complete surprise to him, and the continuance with only a slight relapse no less so.

I should like to say a word about the attitude of members of the medical profession to this subject of healing by magnetic radiation. I have been very fortunate in my relations with doctors. I have several qualified practitioners among my near

relations, and many among my friends. I have had doctors as patients. I am scrupulously careful never to mention the name of any doctor who is nervous about the attitude of the B.M.A., but among those who have attained a position which puts them beyond criticism I can record with gratitude the names of Dr. Nunan, who introduced me to the Society, Dr. Dudley Wright and Dr. Hector Munro. But for their help I should not have been able to help others.

### Rejuvenation

The origin of my investigations into the effect of rejuvenation treatment on general health or in special localised illness was entirely fortuitous. Facial massage, with lotions and ungents as practised in beauty parlours can keep wrinkles at bay and improve the texture of the skin, but the light touches of a healer on face and head, which have so surprisingly rejuvenating an effect, must be due to the stream of force which goes out from the finger tips. I was treating a patient for varicose veins, and she asked me if I could do anything for bagginess under the eyes. She was a young middle-aged woman, very fresh and comely looking, but tired with war strain and fire watching, and her eyes had begun to look old. I gave her special facial treatment with great success. I noticed that with the improvement in the face there was a corresponding marked improvement in the varicose veins, in fact, the quickening of the cure was evident.

I persuaded a few old patients with chronic ailments to allow me to make experiments, and I got results that convinced me that rejuvenation treatment is a useful addition to general treatment where the patient is past youth.

Whether the effect is purely psychological it is difficult te say. Some psycho-therapists do take that view, but I meet other doctors who incline more to the theory that the stimulation and regulation of the ductless glands situated in the head may be the activating force. The recovery of memory, and the improvement in mental powers can hardly be attributed to the illusion of youth. I do not discount the value of this illusion, and I may say, frankly, that when I am treating a patient I am first and foremost a healer and not a scientist. I use any knowledge I have gained from psycho-analysts, from Coué-ists, from Christian Scientists : no two patients are alike in their response to treatment : it is the healer's function to discover the idiosyncracy in each case. All can benefit from certain basic fundamental facts if the right approach can be found. My suggestion to healers is to make the method and the technique as elastic as possible, so that each patients discovers for himself that he is learning to use a natural beneficent force.

### Radiation from Works of Art

Those members who were privileged to hear a paper read by Major F. A. Menzies on Radiesthésie to a small scientific gathering

some three years ago may remember the account he gave of experiments in testing the authenticity of Old Masters. Dr. Oscar Brunler has also made some most interesting and valuable discoveries in this field. Major Menzies spent several days early in 1940 making exhaustive tests and experiments on my own paintings. It was the first time he had had the opportunity of measuring the wave length of works by a living painter, and of comparing it with that of the artist. The results were profoundly interesting, and will be embodied in the work on Radiesthésie which Major Menzies will no doubt publish on his return from the Middle East. I was able to dig out for him very early work belonging to the time when I was an Art Student, either working in a Paris studio, or as assistant to Madox Brown in his Manchester frescoes. However old, however recent, the signature given by the pendulum was the same, and corresponded with my own radiation.

Some very interesting speculations are suggested by those tests. Dr. Brunler's view is that great Masters have so impressed themselves on their canvasses that much more than the painted scene is conveyed to the sensitive observer. The quality in early work which we call " great " is not a mere matter of technical skill. Some painters who reached a high standard of perfection in paint quality have not left this subtle stamp upon their work, and others of more primitive technique have done so. In the same way it may be that a healer who happens also to be a painter passes on some of the healing power with the brush. It is certainly true that, though work which is not at all aggressive, my paintings have sometimes provoked strong dislikes and equally strong approval. I was seeing at one time a great deal of a distinguished doctor and his wife. I did not know they had noticed my pictures at all, but one evening when our work was finished the doctor said : " We'd like very much to come in daylight to see your work. One can't get the colour by this light."

" Of course," I said, " I shall be delighted. I did not know you cared about pictures, or that you liked the work at all."

" Like it ! " he exclaimed. " We like it enormously. So much that it almost moves me to tears."

" If you like it as much as that," said I, " you must certainly have a sketch for your very own. Come and choose one."

My friends chose a painting of Alum Bay with the bluff and the Needles in clear shadow against a sunlit sky. They told me afterwards, ruefully, that friends of theirs who also like the work " enormously " found it " joyous," and could not understand how it suggested tears ; but it certainly evoked emotion.

G. K. Chesterton was a critic who found some special quality in the work. He had one picture, a replica I made for him, of " Seagulls following the Plough." He told me it was the only picture he had in the room where he worked.

Sometimes sensitive people have commented on some quality they perceive in the studio-workroom where much of my work hangs. In 1918 a friend wrote to me asking if I could put her husband and herself up for eight days between two Medical Boards. The man was an engineer, he had had a job at the Admiralty since 1914, and had been stricken down by that terrible influenza that swept the country early in the last year of the war. He had simply fallen, unconscious, in the middle of his work, and had been in hospital for a fortnight. He came straight on to my flat from the examination by the M.B., and he was so exhausted and weak that he nearly wept if one said a kind word to him. I was doing war work that took me out all day, so I installed him in a comfortable chair in my studio, with lots of books and the best food rationing allowed, and a good fire—the coal famine was later. After a week he went up again for examination. The bigwigs were puzzled by the rapid recovery he had made. They said: "If you have got some special tip for convalescence you had better let us have it, for the improvement in your condition in a week is little short of a miracle."

That is the most outstanding example I can give of the healing effect of these surroundings, but there have been many other cases.

That there is something in the radiation theory I am convinced. I was staying in the house of a man who is a worshipper of Botticelli. He had spent large sums of money on getting the best copies available made of many of the principal pictures in Italian galleries. The "Birth of Venus" was there, nearly the size of the original, and there were madonnas and saints and holy families in every room. I am a Botticelli enthusiast myself, I get immense pleasure out of photographs, of which I have many, and I had to admit that the copies were competent. Yet, somehow, my dis-ease grew stronger and stronger till at length I realised the explanation. The radiations were not Botticelli's but the copyist's, and were antipathetic to me.

This discovery of the measurable radiation of works of art seems to me to open up a vast field for investigation and research. More than ever we should cherish and guard the treasures of the past, but also we should make available for the refreshment of our workers the pictures and sculptures of the moderns. There might be loan exhibitions in rest centres and eating places—in hospitals, asylums, nay even—why not—in prisons. The radiations from all sincere work are, if not positively healing, at least beneficent and kind, and would help to make the atmosphere we all know we desire in the New World.

[The latter part of these notes was omitted from the spoken address.]

# THE STATUS OF DOWSING AS A SCIENCE AND AN ART

By T. BEDFORD FRANKLIN, M.A., F.R.S.E.

There is a growing dissatisfaction amongst dowsers that recognition of the value of their work is so grudgingly given by the scientific world. That there is some justification for this is undeniably true, but before condemning the attitude of scientists wholesale we must be sure we are not indulging in muddled thinking ourselves.

Dowsing can be done by methods which only involve purely physical principles, but also it can be done, and frequently is done, by psychical methods or a combination of the physical and psychical.

Now physical science does not recognise psychics, and is only interested in pointer readings of the various instruments it uses to investigate the behaviour of the material world. The modern physicist has apparently come to the conclusion that matter does what is statistically most probable; this is just another way of saying that matter behaves as it does behave because that is the way we see matter does behave. Thus we cannot apply the laws of physics to the non-material phenomena of life and mind, where we see animate nature apparently endowed with the additional properties of using physical randomness for constructing purposive order.

If therefore we do not rely solely on the pointer readings of our instruments to solve our dowsing problems but are using our psychical faculties as well we must not expect scientists to accept our findings since psychics do not come into their closed circle of concepts.

That is why my colleague J .C. Maby and I have spent many years in producing a purely physical theory and a set of instruments which by their pointer readings give the same results as an expert dowser working on physical principles only. By this means we have confined our work within the closed circle of the concepts of physical science and in consequence have been able to show that some dowsers can claim to be scientists and to work in the traditional scientific manner.

As a result many of those scientists who have read our book are agreed that this form of dowsing is scientific and is worthy of encouragement and further study and investigation; in fact, a number of them with whom we have been in contact lately have gone further than this, and have expressed their belief that the work done so far has promised to open up a new branch of physical science which will eventually be of great interest and value.

This is very encouraging, for those who take this view are the younger generation of scientists, brought up to realise that the picture of the universe as given by physical science is at best only a very partial one and excludes all life and mind. There seems no doubt that although our present explanations of how the dowsing reaction takes place in those dowsers who work by physical means only may not be completely correct, yet when more of the younger school of scientists have had time to study the subject, the whole of this part of dowsing will be firmly established on a scientific basis and will become an exact science. And the British Society of Dowsers can claim at least that it has done the pioneer work for this very desirable end.

But what is to be done to bring the large number of dowsers who use their psychic faculties into the scientific fold? Here we are up against the difficulty that the sciences of life and mind can as yet claim nothing like the status of physical science; this is largely due to the wideness of their concepts compared to the closed circle of concepts of physical science and so perforce these sciences have not progressed so far with their researches, and the number of *known* facts about life and mind is very small.

There is thus no basis of laws, no general consensus of opinion, no learned society to which any new theory in the domain of psychic dowsing can be brought for confirmation or condemnation, and the only test of such theory is that it works in practice, which gives us no information on how it works. So practice has to go forward without any proved theory to back it up, and in consequence progress is slow and often disappointing, for almost invariably in any research work it is the knowledge of the underlying theory that suggests new ideas and experiments.

Let me give a concrete example to make my point quite clear.

The much-quoted Second Law of Thermodynamics in Physics states that the available energy in the universe is running down to an inevitable dead useless level, and this is probably true in the realm of matter as it is in accordance with generally accepted theory, and experience has shown that so far we know no example to the contrary. *But this law has no validity in the realms of life and mind.*

We all realise that when we switch on electricity to boil a kettle of water that the energy consumed and paid for in energy units of kilowatt hours is turned into heat in the water, which is lost to us when the water cools, so that the second law of Thermodynamics holds good here. But we may not realise that we can postulate that when we switch on our minds in prayer, for example, that the energy is not necessarily measured in the same units or lost in the same way.

It may be that in the realms of life and mind the energy units are of incomparably greater value than those in the material world, and the act of prayer, though using up some of the energy

of the material world, transmutes and stores some of this energy in units of greater value in the spiritual world.

Thus prayer may help to bring about a greater organisation of energy in the spiritual world and so may reverse the second law of Thermodynamics as far as the whole universe of matter, life and mind is concerned.

And if we like to make this assumption there is no bar of general opinion to which we can submit it for confirmation or condemnation, nor can we judge it by results since we shall not know the results until after our death.

This then is the difficulty that faces the psychic dowser as it faces all pioneers in the artistic world. For the psychic dowser is an artist who adds something out of his mind to the raw materials of his craft just as a painter produces a picture which is more than just the paints and canvas he uses. Yet there are rules and theories of painting which the artist defies at his peril, and there are presumably rules of psychic dowsing, which have nothing to do with the rules of physical science, but which when followed would help to produce best results.

But up to now no body of psychic dowsers have produced any rules or theories which have been tested by a large number of successful results ; each one goes his own way, and no attempt has been made, so far as I know, by a number of skilled operators working together to—

(1) Produce a large percentage of successful results to a specified problem which was of such a nature that success or failure was easily proved ;

(2) Give a standard technique for the solution of this problem ;

(3) Provide a theory which explains how the problem is solved by the joint use of the dowser's mind and instruments.

If a large percentage of successes in work of this kind—such as dowsing on a map—could be obtained this would at once stimulate the brains of the operators to produce a workable theory to explain how it was done ; and so, bit by bit, a set of laws and a theory for psychic dowsing could be built up in the same way as the physical laws of the material world have been evolved.

Until this is done it is no use grumbling at the scant recognition given to this side of dowsing by the world of science.

There is no royal road to success, and years of work and experiment and trials of many alternative theories lie ahead of those who undertake this task ; but the need is urgent and the prize is great, for creative work by the mind is, above everything, the one activity which is its own reward in bringing the human creative mind into closer personal contact with the divine mind of the Creator of all things.

# SCIENTISTS AND DOWSING

BY W. H. TRINDER

It is a curious fact that although dowsing has been in use for centuries it has never received any recognition from any scientific body and one wonders why, what might be such a useful branch of what is essentially a "natural science" should be a subject which seems to rouse the ire of those who should be interested.

In 1662 Charles II. formed the "Philosophers" into the Royal Society of London for the Promotion of Natural Knowledge and in March 1664/65 they published their first number of "Philosophical Transactions."

De Vallemont, in the preface of his book *La Physique Occulte ou Traité de la Baquette Divinatoire* (published in Paris, 1693) refers to "Certain investigations by the Royal Society of Sciences of England" in November, 1666, "to inform themselves of everything relating to the Baguette Divinatoire for the finding of metals."

It is interesting to note that the rod seems to have been used, at this time, entirely for metals and not for finding water.

He also, in the first chapter of his book, refers to divining having been in use for over two hundred years, so that there is evidence that divining had been in use for at least 150 years before the Incorporation of the Royal Society; actually it had been in use for centuries before.

Since 1666 science has made great progress and wide developments have also taken place with regard to dowsing, and had the Royal Society pursued their investigations of 1666 at intervals during the last 280 years they might well have kept abreast of the various developments which have taken place and have made sufficient progress to have formulated some definite theory as to the reason for the action of the rod. However, since their investigation in 1666 dowsing seems to have attracted no further notice in the Royal Society. Possibly the word "Occulte" used by De Vallemont was in common use with regard to it and may have put them off by its suggestion of the psychic element.

But, whatever the reason, no further investigations seem to have been instituted and no scientist has taken any further interest, with the exception of certain "Dowsophobes," if I may coin a word, who have done all in their power to ridicule even the possibility of its use. One would have thought that a body such as the Royal Society, perhaps not as a body but individual members of it, would have taken steps to investigate the whole theory of dowsing as, up to recent times, there have been very few dowsers capable of so doing, so many of our best dowsers in the early days having been men of little or no education who were quite incapable of explaining even their own methods.

They knew, by experience, that in certain circumstances certain things happened, but there their knowledge, or power to expound it, ended. The present situation is that we have a few really great scientists who are far too busy, in their own line, to take up investigations in entirely new fields. Were this not so, much might be done, as they are men with vision, and broad-minded.

We have a certain type of scientist who will not accept anything new until it has been "proved." He appears to overlook the fact that if a thing has been really proved it does not matter to anyone whether he accepts it or not.

We also have a very large body who are entitled to call themselves scientists on the strength of having passed examinations in certain scientific text books. These people will accept nothing not contained in these text books, but we have to remember that the scientists of Galileo's day were just as averse to accepting any theory which did not agree with the text books of that day.

Now we come to what are known as the "Official Scientists," of whom there are a number attached to certain Government departments. There are dowsers, and others, who have had ideas which might have been of great use to the country, but, for lack of opportunity, they have only been able to test their ideas under small laboratory conditions. No idea can be fully tested without the major experiments under the conditions under which it will be used, and such experiments can only be arranged with the sanction of the Department concerned. If the Department thinks that the idea may be of use they then refer it to their "Official scientists," and that is generally the end of that idea. Granted that many of the ideas put forward are of the "wild cat" variety, there must be several which, with a certain amount of licking into shape, would be of value, but because they are of a nature which does not come within the purview of the "Official scientists" they are vetoed by them before having had a chance to be tested on practical lines, and the veto of these men may have been the cause of many a good invention having been lost to the country.

There must be many things, against the possibility of which many scientists set their faces in the preliminary stages, such as wireless telegraphy, which have been ultimately carried to a successful conclusion by their inventors in spite of adverse criticism by scientists who, when the idea is a proved success, and is in general use, are only too ready to say "Look what science has done."

There is one last class of scientist, a lamentably small one, which neither regards dowsing as a useless mania nor deceptive charlatanry, but which sees in dowsing, and other fields of research, the possibility of further discoveries relating to the undulatory and other theories, and it is to this class that two

of our members, J. Cecil Maby and T. Bedford Franklin, belong.

Their book *The Physics of the Divining Rod* is the first to place dowsing upon anything like a scientific footing, and I know, from experience, that, although they may have regarded certain aspects of dowsing with suspicion, they are quite willing to alter their ideas when they have, by careful experiment, satisfied themselves that their original theories were incorrect.

That is the type of attitude which makes for progress, and it is to be hoped that other scientists will, before long, follow their example. I believe I am right in saying that both these gentlemen started their investigations as sceptics.

The "Merry Monarch" founded the Royal Society to *assist* researches into Natural Knowledge, and what more Natural Knowledge could there be than that which depends chiefly on the reactions of the human body?

## HUMAN EMANATION MADE VISIBLE

BY STAVELEY BULFORD

The accepted theory of most authorities upon Dowsing is that the Dowsing reactions of an individual are due to muscular reflexes. How these reflexes are produced and why such greatly different substances can be discovered by reactions of the same muscular reflexes are among the many problems awaiting to be solved by members of the British Society of Dowsers.

Many of the problems in connection with Psychic Research, as well as with Dowsing, centre around the demonstration of Human sensitivity to radio-active forces of various kinds. What are these forces? They apparently belong to what is known as the electro-magnetic, but they are of a much finer nature. Their electro-magnetic nature is suggested by the attraction the human emanation shows when in contact with another similar force. For instance, when observing these rays of the human emanation, extending from the finger-tips of one hand to the finger-tips of the other held several inches away from it, this attraction is great enough to permit a deflection of 60 degrees and over.

The experiment demonstrating this observation will be described later, together with the mechanical apparatus that is necessary.

I believe it will be generally accepted at some future date that what is called "vital force" sustaining human life, and, in fact, all conscious life, makes its contact with the body through this electro-magnetic "field" around every human being. There is evidence to show that this "field" of emanation is connected with the whole electronic structure of the atoms of the physical body, and thus is linked up with the nervous system and the brain. Just as the sense of touch can be developed, particularly

by those who are blind, to a degree of sensitiveness between the finger tips and the brain, far in advance of the normal, yet in no sense abnormal, so there can be developed a similar series of connections between the human emanations and the brain, which result in the reflex actions and awareness in the mind, as demonstrated in Dowsing and in many of the phenomena known as Psychic.

During the last 25 years of research work I have discovered a method by which the human emanation, particularly from the hands, may be made visible to any observer, by purely mechanical means. A large number of people have witnessed demonstrations of this, and to the best of my belief no one has failed to see the radiating energy streaming out in straight lines from the hands or the finger-tips.

As this may be of interest to fellow members of this Society, I will give full particulars of the simple apparatus required and the instructions of how best it may be used. The apparatus required is :—

(1) A mercury tube ultra-voilet lamp—the small portable type is most suitable ;
(2) A " Woods " glass filter screen ;
(3) A wooden box, large enough to entirely enclose the U.V. lamp and having in one side a three-inch hole. On the outside of the box should be a six-inch square piece of plywood or cardboard, fixed at one corner so that it can be moved to cover or uncover the hole. On the inside of the box the " Woods " glass screen should be fixed over the hole in a suitable frame to prevent any light escaping except through the screen ;
(4) Two black cloths. One approximately two yards by one yard, and the other one a yard square ;
(5) Any room capable of being made light-proof.

To carry out the experiment, the box is placed upon a table standing about one yard from a wall, upon which hangs the large black cloth. The aperture in the side of the box should be facing this cloth, and at about waist height from the floor. The other cloth should be laid upon the floor, between the table and the wall. Now place the U.V. lamp in the box so that it faces the " Woods " screen, switch on the light, close the lid and cover the box to prevent any escape of light. Look through the aperture and make sure the light is burning properly, then slide the cover over the hole. The next thing will be to fix the " black-out " in the room and switch out all light, except that of the U.V. lamp. It is essential now to sit down for at least two minutes, in what should be total darkness, in order to permit the eyes to reach the maximum sensitiveness in dark adapted vision. All should now be ready for the experiment. Stand on the black cloth half-way between the table and the wall, in the position

in which you can touch the table with your right hand and the wall with your left hand. Move the cover away from the aperture and allow the light to penetrate. Now hold your hands about twelve inches away from the lamp, so that the rays fall upon the back of them, and it will be noted at once that the finger-nails appear to be covered with a fine pinkish-white powder. Turn the hands over palms upwards, placing the second and third finger-tips together; with the left hand raised above the right one, gently draw the fingers away from each other until they are four or five inches apart and opposite. Bend slightly over so that when you look down at your hands the black cloth on the floor forms a background.

You should now be able to see the rays emanating from finger to finger like a band of blue-grey mist, and the black cloth on the floor showing up in a sharply defined manner in the spaces separating the rays.

With the hands held in this way, fingers opposite each other, the emanations make contact, so that they appear joined together in straight parallel lines. If the hands are now kept in the same plane, but gently moved out of alignment, it will be observed that the rays adhere together in a remarkable manner. Movement backwards and forwards may be maintained without breaking contact to upwards of 60 degrees and over. This same degree of attraction of ray to ray is found when the hand of another individual is substituted. The left hand may now be held parallel to the cloth upon the wall, about eighteen inches from it and well in the centre of the beam of light. Turn this hand to an angle of 45 degrees, with the palm uppermost, and bring the right hand with fingers spread wide apart and palm upwards to a position at right angles to the near edge of the left hand. The fingers of the right hand should now be about three or four inches from the left hand; held in this position the emanation can be clearly seen, not only from the fingers of the right hand, attracted to the palm of the left, but clearly outlining the two hands. If the arms are bare this blue-grey mist will be visible also, emanating some few inches from the outer edges of them.

Many other positions may be suggested, but those referred to above give the best initial results and indicate the technique essential for the observation of these auric rays.

I have not experimented beyond this discovery of making the emanation visible, so there remains much that may be accomplished in the future by experimenting with colour screens and other methods by which this emanation may be more clearly scrutinized.

It may be of interest to record that the spectrum of the U.V. light through the "Wood" screen shows a complete absence of colours other than the extreme visible red running far into the infra-red.

Before discovering this method of seeing the human emanations, I made many attempts to create some kind of technique by which these emanations would, by being intensified in some manner, register their existence. In 1919, I had made to my order a glass tube three-quarters-of-an-inch in diameter and fifteen inches long, filled with Neon gas and sealed at both ends. I discovered that if an assistant held an electrode of a high frequency machine in one hand, and the electricity was passed through his body, the human emanations from the body formed a " field " in which the Neon tube became illuminated with a bright red light, if I held it at certain distances from the body of the assistant. By constructing the following simple apparatus I was able to discover the true extent and shape of this human emanation. Two standards fixed upright upon suitable bases—actually 2 x 2 inch posts six feet high with holes bored every six inches above each other from the base to the top; through these holes were passed half-inch wooden rods which could be drawn easily in either direction. At one end of each rod there was fixed a bayonet electric lamp holder fitted with a small Neon gas-filled lamp. An assistant stood between the two standards which have the eleven rods with lamps attached projecting towards the assistant on either side of him, the lamps drawn close to the posts. The assistant held the electrode and the electricity was switched on. If the standards were 18 inches away from the assistant's body, and he was in good health, the two lamps in the centre on either side became illuminated, and when all the other lamps were gently pushed towards the assistant, one at a time, until they became illuminated, it was found that the outer edge of this human emanation was elliptical, having its major axis in a perpendicular line through the centre of the assistant, extending approximately six inches above the head and the same distance below the feet. The minor axis, in the middle, was found to extend from 12 to 18 inches beyond the physical body, in the case of men, and from 18 to 24 inches with women. If the assistant slowly revolves round the major axis of this ellipse it will be seen by the illumination of all the lamps now forming the circumference of the ellipse, that this human emanation is actually forming a complete ovoid, and that the physical body stands surrounded by this egg-shaped formation of radio-active force.

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I have obtained further evidence of the existence of this human emanation by an unusual incident, and afterwards by design and experiment.

Carrying out experiments in hypnosis with a boy 16 years old as a " subject " I discovered that he had left his physical body and was " projected " to the other side of the room, in his " Etheric double "—this be it noted, without any kind of command or

suggestion from me. It happens spontaneously and most unexpectedly. In this condition he was quite able to talk to me through his physical organism in the normal manner, and to my surprise gave a remarkably clear and descriptive account of the appearance of what he called the "light" emanating around my physical body, entirely from his own observation. A friend was brought into the room while the boy was still in the deep "sleep," but he immediately noted the fact and commented upon the difference he could see between the rays around my friend and myself.

Corroboration of the boy's statement that he was projected in his Astral body was obtained by a second subject" hypnotised in another room, and who was unaware of the boy's presence in the house.

This episode must not be considered merely a matter of unconscious telepathic communication, common between the hypnotist and his "subject," for it must be remembered that telepathy depends upon the creation of Thought, *i.e.*, thinking, before Thought is transferred from Mind to Mind. Knowing this boy to be entirely ignorant of the existence of the human emanation, and in order to prevent telepathy occurring, I deliberately kept my thoughts centred upon an entirely different subject while listening to the boy's interesting comments.

A fuller knowledge of this Human emanation and all the implications in connection with Life and the powers and abilities belonging to every individual is an initial necessity to the study of Dowsing and allied subjects.

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## EARTH INFLUENCES IMPROVING OR HARMING HEALTH

By NOEL MACBETH

It has been observed by many people that in certain houses and, even, in certain villages, towns or districts there is a prevalence of certain forms of disease. Since the facts were ascertained from death statistics, it is assumed often that these tendencies concern only malignant diseases like cancer, tuberculosis and so on. But really earth influences, or telluric rays as they have been called, seem to have the power to affect the animal cells, not only when the worst of diseases are the result or when people acquire headaches, rheumatism and other common ailments, but also when people benefit from living in a certain house or neighbourhood.

My own experience in things of this kind is limited. It was gained in a neighbourhood near Paris. On one side of a village street the doctor who served the neighbourhood found the cancer

mortality alarmingly high. He went so far as to arrange for houses on the cancer side to be vacated. He did not believe in wave influences, but merely judged his decision to be necessary to counteract the effects while the origin remained obscure. A few miles from that village there is a house where over a period of twelve years two of the three families which occupied it in turn left it after a member of the family in question had contracted tuberculosis. I myself left the district then, and so I cannot say if the third family also left the house in the end after a similar unfortunate experience.

I have also heard of Havre being a place where the cancer mortality is much higher for certain neighbourhoods than for others. It is said that the authorities there arranged about five years ago to allow diviners to put in cancer-wave preventing apparatus for a test period of ten years. The results, of course, are not yet known.

### Bad Effects but Sometimes Good

It may be that merely discomforts result from telluric influences. Such was the case, for instance, in the house of a doctor at Compiègne, near Paris, where all the people had pimples for no apparent reason, and ceased to have them only as soon as Turenne had installed apparatus which deflects earth waves. The efficacy of this apparatus was claimed after as many as five hundred different householders had expressed themselves satisfied with the results; for instance, the suppression of headaches which came to the occupants as soon as they moved into country houses from their city homes.

There is also the fact that many people thrive only on gravel soils and get health troubles as soon as they live in houses built on clay. The extra damp accompanying a clay sub-soil is usually considered the cause for the ill health, but, as well as the different water which is drunk, the telluric influences may have something to do with the observed effects.

Among those who believe in such waves of earth origin rising into houses and affecting the occupants' healths, opinions are divided with regard to possible causes.

### Lakhovsky and Crile

Lakhovsky, the biologist, suggests that the animal body is composed of organic cells with open circuit characteristics, and that such cells with characteristics making them capable of receiving electro-magnetic waves, are affected by waves rising from the bowels of the earth. He also suggests that influences coming from the cosmos can have an effect, but that will be left for later description. When there is a fissure in rock strata underground there will be, he says, two masses of different capacity and general electricity-producing value. The two will act upon each other across the crevasse or fissure, and then an

electric current so formed will rise to the earth's surface vertically above. If a person or animal is living there, the living body in question will be affected, and thus, Lakhovsky suggests, we have disease due to influences of an electrical nature acting upon animal cells which are of an electrical nature. Lakhovsky, as you know, approaches problems from a wireless standpoint.

If, on the other hand, George Crile is believed, the body cells are composed of battery-like parts, with positive and negative poles and an intervening insulating material forming for each organic cell the equivalent of what we see enlarged as an electric battery or accumulator. According to this medical philosopher, health disappears as soon as the insulation between the positive and negative parts of the battery is broken down through disease. Whether animal tissue is composed of parts resembling a wireless receiver (the open circuit) or of direct current-producing electric cells is of no importance here; what needs to be underlined is the belief in the animal body being capable of receiving influences due to an electric origin and, so, liable to become diseased when the electrical characteristics become abnormal, *i.e.*, are no longer in a state that corresponds to good health.

### Various Telluric Influences

Earlier it was pointed out that cases of poor health had been noted not only when the result was cancer, tuberculosis or a more or less fatal disease, but also when it was something more unpleasant than serious. If the results were not always the same it would naturally appear that causes of the rays received by an affected animal body need not be identically the same. Let us consider first of all what appears to be common to all cases. This is the appearance in the home of the sick person of a strong influence which predominates over others. The predominating kind could be that which corresponds to the predominant nature of the soil. Such an influence will exist if we accept the Turenne concept in favour of the existence of Nature's carrier being a constant force taking up to earth's surface the wave properties of products through which the carrier passes, corresponding to diffraction test results which have been described earlier (See issue of June, 1941). The carrier passing through any spot occupied by a sick person would then have, as part of its whole the predominating wave properties due to depths of iron, or clay, or gravel, and so forth, lying below the house. The influence of a predominating gravel soil or a clay soil is then simple to understand.

### Streams under a "Cancer" House

But there is the question of serious diseases: "cancer" houses, and the like. Where these have been examined by diviners one of two things which are believed to be contributory to the disease have been noticed. Either a stream has been found to

run below the home (von Pohl, Turenne, and others); or it has been ascertained that one or two cavities (read crevasses, fissures, or merely drains) are responsible for the influences prevailing, as a "zone," in the "cancer" house (Turenne).

In the case of an underground stream being found we have von Pohl's claim that there is never a "cancer" house unless two underground tributaries join to form a fork below the house. Turenne has on many occasions been asked to examine houses of this kind, and his conclusions are not quite the same. He points out that it is not the presence of running water in a fork which creates the influence, but pollution in the water. He dismisses the possibility of "forks" having any special significance except as regards wave intensification.

If Turenne's views are correct, "cancer" houses are caused by influences due to cancerous matter lying below ground. But such influences coming from below do not actually communicate actual disease; all they do is to cause the animal cells, whose "reception" qualities as regards electricity have been claimed by Lakhovsky, Crile and others, to assume vibratory qualities which suit the disease and, so, facilitate its inception in the animal body as the result of normal evolution which has not necessarily any direct connection with telluric rays. "Harmful ray" houses, according to what is underground, predispose the occupant to any ailment sharing a vibrational or frequency quality which predominates in the up-rising "carrier."

It will have been noticed that all diviners associate a "harmful ray" house with the presence of water which is in motion. It will be recalled that only running water and not still underground water is detectable by the ordinary dowser not using samples; and that means, it can be suggested, that it is only when the additional energy due to water friction is provided that such influences as come from far below have sufficient intensity for affecting a person living in a "harmful ray" house.

### Cavities create "Carriers"

But when a house has under it, not a running stream, but instead a cavity, there can be also a harmful ray. A cavity is, of course, merely a general description of a crevasse or fissure in the soil. And so we return in our thoughts to Lakhovsky's ideas.

A cavity, as diviners know from experience, throws up an influence which is detectable without the aid of a sample, though it may not be so strong as an influence due to running water. Most diviners find running water causes a rod to rise and a pendulum of the correct sort to spin anti-clockwise. When those are the effects of running water, a cavity containing no specially stong pollution causes the same rod (in the same position compared with that of west) to rise, and the same pendulum to

spin clockwise. In all such cases, of course, motion described as regards rod or pendulum comes primarily from nerve and muscle reactions.

When a cavity so detected lies below a house and its contents are polluted, say by staphylococcus, there will be a rising influence which includes a staphylococcal wave-vibrational quality.

If there are two cavities lying on each side of the house, there will be two vertically rising telluric wave influences. And if both cavities' influences contain vibrational qualities shared say, by staphylococcus, the result will be, between the two telluric waves, a staphylococcal vibrational zone occupied by vibrations passing from one telluric ray to the other, through the house. A person sleeping every night in such a penetrating influence will have his cells tuned by this constant wave "attack" to vibrations of staphylococcus. And so, if Turnene's ideas are accepted, such a person will be prone to catching staphylococcal infection derived through ordinary channels, whether the carrier be created by running water, by a cavity or by a change in geological strata. The different concepts of von Pohl, Turenne and Lakhovsky can thus be fused.

### Illustrating Experiments

Wave influences with penetrating power like these are detected by means of a selecting pendulum: a suspended vertical steel bodkin, or a pure white ball, or a piece of thorium. They are not selected by means of pendulums or rods which indicate the magnetic fields surrounding a compass needle (with positive towards north and negative towards south). A selector of these penetrating waves can be recognised because it shows also the north-south and east-west vertical planes crossing a compass magnet.

The reader who has divining powers may care to learn how to detect in his sitting room the counterparts of the various influences which have been here described. A stream's influence can be represented by what is felt high up over a current running (with a lamp in the circuit) along a wire connecting the poles of an electric battery. If a sample of streptococcus nosode 30• (obtainable for 6d. from Messrs. Keene and Ashwell, New Cavendish Street, W.1.) is laid on this wire, its presence on that electric current's own wave will be detected. If next, two electric wires or two horseshoe magnets, providing carriers, are arranged more or less parallel, the diviner will detect the "zone," filled by the same streptococcal influence, between the two carrier sources, when another sample is held for self-tuning purposes.

If you wish to feel the nature of influences created between different rock strata, test the effects due to the laying of a small square of copper plate on a table beside a similar square of zinc lying south of the copper. Directly over this couple you will

detect the rising " electrical type " or " vertical type " influence which has the power to pass through matter and in Nature can rise from the bowels of the earth.

Except when separated lines of telluric influences create a zone, it would appear that such influences remain single lines rising vertically from below. This means that if the influence is at a single spot in a house, and not part of a " zone," the changing of a bed's position can produce the desired effect and free the occupant from a harmful telluric ray's " lowering " influence.

### Good or Harmful Surface Influences affecting Blood Acidity

But, in certain cases, if we are to believe other experienced French diviners whose books I have read, a house can be healthy or unhealthy on account of horizontally spreading surface influences pervading it through the presence of harmful matter's " fundamental rays " ; for instance, south-west of a cemetery or a manure heap.

This fundamental ray, discovered by Mager and developed as regards colour waves by Henry de France, has been made use of in the realm of agriculture by one of the latter's pupils, Hector Mellin. It is from his publication that I quote examples of harmful fundamental rays whose suppression he has achieved.

Harmful radiations from the earth, he reminds us, have been identified by as many as fourteen different divining authorities, including Mermet, Bouly and Drs. Regnault, Leprince, Cavanon Foveau de Courmelles and Allendy. They may originate from geological formations like china-clay, greensand, clay, and also from ditches, pools, sumps, domestic drains, tunnels and damp holes (which latter are forms of " cavity "). They can be responsible for insomnia, a lack of vitality, general nervousness and states of pessimism or irritation. Their effect, he adds, is to alter animals' acid-alkali balance. They affect not only large animals, but also the living part in wine, beer, butter and other food or drinks. They encourage in wine such diseases as *mycoderma vini* and the so-called acetic acid bacteria.

And now for examples Mellin has given : geological formations of cinnabar (natural sulphide of mercury), of orpiment (natural sulphide of arsenic), of wolfram (natural tungstates of iron and manganese), of molybdenum, of cerusite, of crystal or of nenuphar. Then can be mentioned the effects of a mass of quicklime to the south of a house, a cemetery to the north-east.

### Tests of Fundamental Rays

Fundamental rays, as many know, can be sensed easily with regard to samples of products which are laid alone on the centre of a large disc of black or neutral paper or cloth or on a table. There the fundamental ray produces on the diviner and his

black pendulum, as he sits facing east or west, the same gyrations both over the specimen and also along one line proceeding from the sample. It is usual to tune the pendulum employed in the way devised by the Abbé Ferran, which is adopted by followers of Hy. de France's teaching. The fundamental ray follows that line.

Products appear not only to impregnate the vertically rising "carrier" reaching people living above, but also, if the product is on the surface, to extend horizontally to the side in the direction of this fundamental ray. Thus a mass of quicklime with rays proceeding north causes people whose blood tends to lack acidity to acquire bone lesions more easily. But quicklime, in the same position compared with a home, benefits those whose tendency is acidity associated with diabetes and also people suffering from a lime deficiency. Clay and garden humus send rays in the south-west direction, and so their effect on health takes place when they predominate on the north-east side of a home. A cemetery's harmful influence passes south-west, so that a house lying on that side of it is one to be avoided. A heap of charcoal lying north-east of a home provides benefit to those whose indigestion is due to hydrochloric acid deficiency, but its presence makes matters worse for those whose ailment is due to an excess of this same acid. Evergreen plants and the colour green in general send their fundamental ray influences eastwards. Better nervous balance is ensured when a room one occupies is not directly east of these.

### Animals Benefited

Mellin describes certain experiences in connection with farms he has visited. In one place specialised in the making of cheese, the normal coagulation and maturing processes could not be obtained. Mellin restored the normal as soon as he had identified the harmful influences coming from a foul pond and annulled their effects by means of a double solenoid coil placed on the west side of the dairy. On another occasion a breeder complained of an excessive loss of chicks. Mellin identified the presence of *bacillus pulorum* and, moreover, an over acid soil with pH.4. Spreading sulphate of lime over the ground brought the soil influence up to pH.8, and then the high rate of chick mortality ceased.

Then, again, at a farm near La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, 52 calves had been lost through epizoötic abortion. It was found by rod that the soil in the cowsheds was too acid (at pH.2.5), and further, that a passage was bringing harmful radiations from a disused cemetery. The remedy was found in the placing of 20lb. of charcoal on the byre's west side and 400lb. of quicklime on its south. The farmer reported after a month that his animals' health had improved by fifty per cent. and, after three months,

that there was no longer an abnormal loss of calves. The degrees of acidity in these cases were learnt by detecting the soil's corresponding fundamental ray.

### Work Done for Doctors

And now for a few examples concerning humans. At Neuilly, near Paris, a girl always started a running of the nose and heavy sneezing on entering her bedroom. The peculiarity ceased within 24 hours from the placing of a bowl of olive oil at the proper angle of fundamental ray. A certain farmer was diabetic and neurasthenic. The visiting doctor called in Mellin, who found the ground under the patient's bed deficient in lime and also polluted by water filtering out of a drainage sump. An improvement in the patient's mental outlook altered in the space of three weeks counted from the changing of the bed's position. At Soissons, X-ray had shown hyperostosis of both a cervical and a dorsal vertebra. Mellin noted the harmful effects of a mass of quicklime on the south side of the sick man's office. As soon as a new office not so placed was used the visiting doctor's treatment started to have effect.

Most readers will have heard of Paris's catacombs. Near them lives a physician who called in Mellin for advice regarding his own neurasthenia. Radiations from these burial grounds of olden times were detected in the doctor's consulting room, and his blood was found too alkaline (at pH.9). The remedy was provided by the placing of 2lb. of sulphur on each side of the consulting room window. Again, at Maisons Alfort, near Paris, Mellin on a doctor's invitation examined a woman who had been indefinably ill and neurasthenic and had kept to her bed for eight months. The rod showed leakage from drains. Three weeks after drainage had been attended to, the doctor informed Mellin that the woman was up and about again. The physician's view was that his remedies' effects had been annulled so long as the bad drainage's wave influences continued.

### Some Apparatus Used

Mellin adopts various methods for increasing the suppressive value of things like sulphur or oil which are used in the way mentioned above. For instance, he employs a wire with an end in the oil, the next part twisted into a right-hand or left-hand coil, and the other end placed so as to be vertical up the side of a wall. He places coiled wires also around gas and water pipes with the ends of these solenoids touching ashes, sulphur and so on. Also, he gets effects by putting iron nails at intervals across a floor in an east-west direction. But most of the effects required are produced merely by the laying of masses of this or that chemical on the soil to the proper side of the sick animal's or person's dwelling place. The status of Mellin as a professional diviner gives this information a special value.

The placing of sulphur on each side of a window makes it possible to suggest that these fundamental rays are surface fields of waves which do not penetrate through masonry. They may be considered, I think, as comparable to what Turenne describes as the magnetic type part of products' electro-magnetic wave influences.

But influences rising on a carrier from below ground are not spread out as a field or a fundamental ray, and they may be identified as Turenne's "electrical-type" part of electro-magnetic waves. They penetrate through masonry vertically (very naturally since they come from below), and also horizontally through standing walls if these lie within a "zone" between arms of a dual stream's "fork" or between twin influences rising from separated drains (cavities). It is these truly telluric rays which seem to be the most harmful on account of their power to penetrate through matter and so through animal bodies. The stronger among us resist their effects, but the weaker are influenced and so are susceptible to contract diseases of the same wave frequency more easily. It seems possible for non-penetrating fields to be produced as the secondary results of rising "vertical-type" wave influences. This must be left for later discussion. If we accept Turenne's evidence, effects of such vertical-type influences also can be suppressed in a house by a process of turning them aside. A description of the principles employed for such protection will follow in another article.

From what has been described the reader will have gathered that rays due to the earth's surface and also telluric rays need not be harmful. The diviner can help, then, in identifying a healthy, as well as an unhealthy, home.

[Between 1933 and 1936 M. Pierre Cody, of Le Havre, carried out a careful investigation of the nature of certain telluric emanations, using physical apparatus. He described his researches in a little book called *Etude Expérimentale de l'Ionisation de l' Air par une certaine Radioactivité du Sol ; sur Influence sur la Santé Humaine*, which was reviewed in an article entitled "Earth Rays" in *B.S.D.J.* 27 (March, 1940). Following this research, M. Cody was elected a member of a National scientific body whose purpose is the study of the causes of cancer.—Editor.]

# JOHN TIMMS

My father, John Timms, was born in 1874 at Lechlade in Gloucestershire. He was one of a family of eleven, and his parents were at that time in poor circumstances. When he was about three years old, the family moved to Oxford, where he made his home for the rest of his life.

Living in the parish of Cowley St. John, he was educated in the schools conducted by the Society of St. John the Evangelist, better known as the Cowley Fathers. He became a choirboy in the Fathers' Church, and later in the new Parish Church of St. Mary and St. John. Up to the time of his death he possessed a remarkable baritone voice.

At twelve years old he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter. At first he found the life and work very difficult. He has often told how, having to be out at five in the morning, he would fall asleep as he walked along. As he grew older he developed a great love of wood, and all kinds of wood craft, and at all times took a great pride in his work.

Before he was twenty he married, and in his turn became the father of eleven children. Being only a carpenter, it was a great struggle at times to meet the needs of the family ; but they were met somehow, and eight of his children, four sons and four daughters, are now living.

As a young man, too, his health was not at all good, which made his struggle even more difficult ; but as he drew to middle life it improved, and with the use of the divining rod his health seemed to build up, and he became very healthy.

Towards the end of the 1914-1918 war my father was called up, and spent about a year driving piles on the South Coast. This life was very rough and hard, and he would have found it almost unbearable if he had not found some musical friends and become a member of a glee party which in itself was quite well known in the Army.

All his life he had an intense love of music, his favourite piece being the overture to Tannhäuser, which he could never hear too often. In later life he was very interested in the Salvation Army and their music, and often sang for them. He was a valued friend of the Oxford Corps, and one of his last acts was to make them a present of instruments for the Junior band.

He had a great love of beautiful buildings, which is shared by some of his children. This was probably a legacy from his famous ancestor, Sir Christopher Wren.

He was a great lover of beauty, and taught his children to appreciate it too. In taking them for walks he would stop to show them a beautiful building, first as a whole, then pointing out wonderful little details. In the country, too, he would show them the glories of beautiful sunsets, and the beauties of tiny

flowers and leaves among the grass. He would show them beautiful butterflies and other small living creatures, so that walks with him were a continual joy. Children and animals were loved by him, no child or animal ever being known to turn away from him. With animals particularly, he had a great power, and could make any domestic or farm animal, and even some wild animals, come to him and allow him to handle them.

My father's early life was, to some extent, uneventful, and at times he found it very dreary. As a younger man, his whole time and energy was devoted to earning a living for his growing family. There was very little time for travel or adventure. He has often said that he believed these early struggles to be a long preparation for his divining and healing work.

His sudden death on October 2nd will give cause for regret to many people in all parts of the world, for his work was very widely known, and he not only used his power to divine water, but, over a period of many years made constant experiments with doctors and scientists, in an endeavour to find out the origin and power and new uses for it.

In September, 1911, he discovered, through a fellow worker, that he had this remarkable power for divining. At that time it was not possible for him to make use of the power, but in his spare time he practised at every opportunity. It was not until after the 1914-1918 war that he was able to begin using his power professionally. In a very short time he found his divining in such great demand that he was compelled to make it a "full-time job."

In the early 1920's he was closely connected with Dr. Church, a professor of science. Together they spent many months on a mapping scheme covering Oxford City and its surroundings. They traced all underground streams, recording depth, volume of water, &c., tracing each stream clearly on a map. This map is now in our possession and shows clearly the origin of streams, the course they take, and that there is, underground, a water system of rivers and their tributaries even more intricate than those on the surface. The usefulness of the scheme lies in the fact that wherever water may be needed, and for whatever purpose, it can be found by studying the map. Whether it will ever be used in this way remains to be seen, but the scheme was a wonderful piece of work, and the map is most instructive to any who are interested in water divining.

My father was also a diviner of metals, and could tell by the pull of the rod whether the metal was copper, silver, gold or platinum. This he brought to such a fine art that he could tell almost exactly what coins were secreted upon a person. He also had a rod specially made for divining oil, but in this he was unable to advance far.

During the twenty years or so of his divining work he

travelled to all parts of England, and some of his sites are now giving vast quantities of water unfailingly. There must be many hundreds of wells now working and giving valuable help through his good offices.

During the later years of his work he developed the "water sense" so highly that he did not really need a rod at all. He used it, as he himself said, "just to make sure." His method of work in finding a site for a well was, first to look well over the land concerned, judging from the lie of it where water would be most likely to flow. Then he would sense the water, and having located the stream would use his rod to verify width, depth, volume, &c. He was seldom more than three feet out in his estimate of depth, except in the case of a very deep well, when he was, on a few occasions, as much as ten feet out.

In the course of his divining work my father had many adventures, some of them amusing, some very dangerous. On two occasions, at least, he almost lost his life by foul gas while down a well which was not giving good results. It was an adventure with a well which really brought about his death. Two days before, he was sent for to examine a well which was not giving good results. A ladder was fetched to enable him to go down, and in helping to raise it he found the ladder slipping, and himself being pushed down the well. To escape certain death he jumped and almost turned a somersault to get clear, and in so doing he was bruised about the left shoulder and ribs. This shock brought on the heart attack which caused his death. He went down the well, and found the cause of the trouble, in spite of his hurt.

He will be missed for his divining work, but will be missed in some quarters even more for his healing power. It was some years after he began his divining work that he discovered he had power to heal. At first he tried curing small ailments in his own family, gradually extending the use of his power as he became more confident. His power was very electrical, and he used it in an unusual way. Instead of a current of power flowing through him which he could use when necessary, which is the more usual way, he would somehow generate a store of power within himself, then use it upon his patients. This peculiarity caused some exhaustion after a number of patients closely following one another, or after a patient who needed a very "heavy" treatment. The healing itself was most reliable, and there are many people now living who owe really miraculous cures to his power. He was especially successful in cases of arthritis, paralysis and nervous conditions. He also had some remarkable brain cures to his credit. Besides the actual application of the power he used a good deal of manipulation, and for this he made a close study of human anatomy.

The healing work is the work for which he will be remembered

and loved by many poor people, for his fees at most were very small, and numbers of people were cured entirely free of charge. As long as he was using this great power he did not in the least mind whether he earned a fee or not. The case itself interested him and each person received the same attention whether they came from a wealthy home or a Poor Law Institution.

In conclusion, I may say that my father will leave a gap which no one can fill. His personal work is ended, but we hope others may be able to learn from his notes how to carry out a similar work. Two of his daughters have the divining power in a marked degree, and one at least possesses and uses healing power. Outside the family he has trained diviners, and I believe healers, and it is hoped they will keep alive his memory through the work they do. His many hidden kindly acts will keep his memory alive for a number of people in whose hearts he will always occupy a place.

MARIE ELFRAM

## NOTES AND NEWS

According to the *Western Morning News* (Plymouth) of August 15th, and the *Farmer and Stockbreeder* of August 26th, Mr. Albert Maunder, of Callington, well known for many years as a water and mineral diviner, recently located a penny token coin. He was crossing a field holding his copper divining equipment when the rod suddenly moved. On examining the ground the coin, which was dated 1814, was discovered.

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The *Scottish Farmer* of August 16th contained an interesting article by Mr. Donald Brown (B.S.D.) entitled "Water Divining and the Farmer, how to locate springs and sex eggs."

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There was a very full account in the *Hampshire Observer* of August 16th of a meeting of the Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society, at which the Rev. H. Purefoy FitzGerald (B.S.D.) gave "a most entertaining exposition of divining and dowsing."

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The *Yorkshire Observer* of August 23rd referred to the assistance rendered to the police by Mr. Harry Scott (B.S.D.) in locating the body of Mrs. Baxter in the River Aire. Mr. Scott experienced considerable difficulty in fixing the position of the body, as the Aire was in terrible spate. He states that it was one of his most trying efforts.

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According to the *Daily Sketch* of August 29th, the *Daily Telegraph* of September 10th, and *The Tatler* of September 24th,

Lieut.-General E. P. Quinan, G.O.C. in Iran, practises water divining.

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The *Evening Citizen* (Glasgow) of August 29th contained the account of an interview with Mr. Donald G. Brown (B.S.D.), who was recently engaged by the Millport Town Council to locate sources of water to augment the Borough water supply.

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In the *New World* (Canada) of September there were pictures and a short account of eighty-year-old Robert Trigg, of Whitby, Ontario, who claims to have located 150 wells. "Unlike many diviners, Mr. Trigg sticks around after he has spotted a well to see whether he has been right." He uses forked sticks of cherry wood, held, according to the picture, in the traditional way.

* * * * *

On September 2nd the *Evening News* reported the death, at Hove, of Mr. G. Percy Ashmore. A geologist and oil diviner, he is stated to have located one of the biggest oil deposits in Roumania. He claimed to have discovered oil in Sussex, and considered that the boring carried out had failed because it did not go deep enough.

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In the *Sunday Dispatch* of September 28th there was a long article, intended to be humorous, by Alan Tomkins, who "Tries to become a water diviner."

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There was a picture and a short article in the *Halifax Daily Courier and Guardian* of October 3rd describing how Mr. J. Quain, of Sowerby Bridge, located water at ten feet in the garden of his neighbour, Mr. Bugler.

* * * * *

Colonel Hugh Rose writes as follows regarding the late Mr. Timms :—

I remember Timms taking me to the top of Boar's Hill, and showing me the first house ever built upon that previously carefully preserved spot. He said that he had been asked to find a supply of water for it, and he came upon an ample supply in his estimation within a very few yards from the house. He estimated that the water would be found at under five feet down. To the best of my recollection the exact feet down was 3½. Some time afterwards he asked the builder (or architect?) how much water he had got. "Oh, none," was the reply, "there was a solid hard mass of rock where you put in a peg." So Timms went right off to ascertain what the trouble was. "Have you got a sledge hammer?" he said, after testing the spot again. "Yes, here's one" said a workman. Timms took it, and let go a mighty

wallop where the peg had stood. The hammer went through a mass of solidified and very hard marl, and there was amply sufficient water for the needs of the house at, I think, 3½ feet, as Timms had predicted. Timms told me that two years before my visit the hill was a sort of jungle; a mass of bracken, brambles and rough underwood. He took me a bit down the hill, which had been partially cleared. The bracken had been cut, and was lying on the ground in heaps. Timms suddenly said, "Well, it is two years since I was here before, but I think I put a peg in hereabouts." He took a rod out of his pocket, and said, "Yes, the rod is turning," and, at that moment, the toe of his boot stubbed itself on something. He cleared away some dead bracken, and there, sure enough, was his peg sticking up a few inches above the surface of the ground. But what he valued most was not "dowsing," but his gift of healing, and he recognised that it was not his, but came through him from above. "May the turf rest light upon him."

## CORRESPONDENCE

BOYD MEDICAL RESEARCH TRUST

Laboratories,
17 Sandyford Place,
Glasgow, C.3.

*6th November, 1941*

To the Editor, *B.S.D. Journal*

Dear Sir,

I would like to acknowledge the reference by Mr. Maby, in your *Journal* of September, 1941, to the research work being carried on in these laboratories.

I greatly appreciate many of his remarks, and note with interest his comment on what is termed "succussion" by the Homeopathic pharmacist. Experimental work with the emanometer appears to show that the "field effect" of a drug in solution is increased by succussion up to a point for a given dilution. After that point is reached there is no further increase of "field effect" until redilution takes place, together with further succussion. The quantity of diluent must be relatively small. The phenomena strongly suggest some kind of dissociation with a release of energy. Dissociation in the ordinary sense does not, however, explain matters completely, and here, I think Mr. Maby has failed to grasp the essential Homeopathic principle of drug preparation. The type of dissociation, which results in the release of the energy of Homeopathic drugs, appears to occur only in relation to the substance which is initially foreign to the diluent, and which is attenuated in further quantities of the same diluent. In other words, if the diluent contained a contamination which was constant

to the diluent, this contaminating substance would not dissociate in the sense referred to, unless it was capable of causing a chemical combination, in the first place, with the drug being prepared. If the drug remains independent of the substance in the diluent, then the drug becomes attenuated with the release of its distinctive energy, simply to the extent to which it can become, as it were, dissociated throughout the diluent, much in the way that a gas spreads more or less evenly throughout the vessel containing it. Once the particular energy becomes sufficiently released in the preparation then crude contaminations appear to have very little interfering effect with its medicinal action.

I have brought these points out clearly in a paper read at the International Homeopathic Congress, Glasgow, in 1936, and published in the *British Homeopathic Journal*, April, 1937, under the title "Potency Variation." This article will inform any of your readers who may be interested in this question.

The ordinary electrical dissociation of dissolving salts does not explain the phenomena, as the energy released by this method of preparation remains when the dilution is such that not even an original electron remains present. The evidence tends to suggest, however, that when the energy is released it affects the diluent in some way, and can thus be transferred almost indefinitely to further samples of the same diluent. It therefore ceases to be a material substance, although carrying distinctive qualities of the original substance. The nature of this energy is quite unknown, but continuous research is being directed towards obtaining information about it. It can, for example, be destroyed by dry heat. Many of the phenomena attached to its effect would suggest a wave motion, but this wave motion can not, at present, be correlated to electro-magnetic frequencies in any part of the spectrum.

On the other hand, some of the phenomena being studied in these laboratories with special reference to effects on the human body inside metallic screens, suggest that the energy produces a field effect, which is of a vibratory nature, and yet carries properties associated with static effects. One is inclined to speculate as to whether we are not dealing with the wave system which is associated with electrons, which some think to be a purely mathematical concept, but which others think to be a reality. If the wave effects associated with electrons are a reality, the properties of the waves of certain wave lengths would be quite different from the properties of waves of the same wave length, belonging to the electro-magnetic spectrum.

Homeopathic action can, however, be obtained with drugs in a degree of attenuation which still leaves present definite quantities, although minute, of the original drug, and it is therefore possible to use Homeopathic medicine in this stage of the preparation, if the acceptance of the higher attenuations is found difficult. Those

of us who have handled this energy in relation to human beings, are entirely convinced of the selective energy obtained by attenuation, and succussion, which varies according to the original drugs.

Yours faithfully,

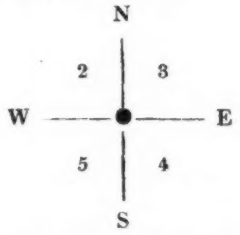
W. E. BOYD, M.D.

c/o Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway,
Calle Florida 783,
Buenos Aires
*15th July, 1941*

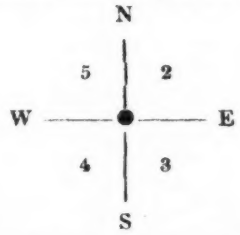
Dear Sir,

I would like to request that the following be published in our *Journal*.

From experiments carried out it has become apparent to me that, with regard to serial numbers this phenomenon exists not as a single serial number but as a pattern of four serial numbers which constantly change their position by rotating round a central axis either in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction. Thus for a copper disc placed on the floor of a room the pattern at any one moment may be, say—




in which the cyphers indicate the number of lifts of a motorscope, whereas at another time the pattern is found to be, say—




Further, this change of position of the numbers appears to take place every 45-55 minutes approximately, at the end of which time there is a period of chaos which lasts from six to eight minutes, followed by a calm, when it is noted that the numbers have changed position as well as the direction of rotation.

Similarly, for a glass of water the pattern is—

and at another time the 0 may be found in another quadrant.

The exact procedure by which the above statement can be proved will form the subject of a later article.

Yours truly,

D. O. KING

CENTRAL BUNGAREE,
BRINKWORTH,
S. AUSTRALIA
*July 19th, 1941*

To the Editor, *B.S.D. Journal*

Dear Sir,

It might interest some of your readers to hear of some of my latest work, especially about a bore divined and put down on my property, "Kalabity," 80 miles west of Broken Hill.

I selected a site A to bore on, but my manager said if we bored at a point B on the edge of the nearby dam bank it would be much easier to get the water to the supply tank. I agreed to this, but when we got down 27 feet the water from the dam came into the bore, so I told him to have the bore plugged and well rammed with clay and then to bore at A. He then thought that A was too close to B, so that the water would again come into the bore. So I let him bore at a point C, further from the dam bank than A, although I knew the bore would miss the small stream of good water which flowed under A.

I got the depth with the mumetal rod, making it 330 feet. The rod again rose when I had gone out another 60 feet, so I concluded there was that amount of water-bearing country or else another stream below the first.

We struck a small supply of potable water at 329 feet under blue rock, so ordered the borer to go on. At 398 feet a very hard blue rock was struck, so I was sure we would get water under it. This we did at 405 feet. It rose 130 feet in the bore and it could not be lowered an inch, drawing water at the rate of 400 gallons per hour. The bore was then sunk another 10 feet and the water then rose 150 feet in the bore. The water was increased and the quality good stock water for sheep. A

mill is being erected and the water will be tried on all stock.

I was one foot out in the depth of the first stream and 15 feet on the second.

I now work with a twin composite French rod Major Merrylees gave me, which I find more delicate than the steel rod I formerly used. This rod goes up for water containing up to 1¼ ounces of solids to the gallon and pulls down for all water more than 1¼ ounces total solids to the gallon. To get nearer the contents of the water I use blue coloured rods of different shades. If the coloured rod still works I know the water contains more than ¼oz. to the gallon. I then take a rod a little darker in colour till I get a rod which won't work. I use six shades of blue; the darkest, if it works, denotes water containing more than 2½ ounces to the gallon. To check the coloured rods I use samples of water containing from ¼oz. to 2 ounces of solids to the gallon. The sample which kills the working of the rod is about what the water will contain. I am beaten in gauging the quality and depth of the second stream below the first or top stream. I have tried every suggestion made by other diviners, but so far I have not found anything which will work.

I have felt oil for years on Yorke Peninsula, in South Australia, so I sent a large-scale map of that district to Miss E. M. Penrose, who is now in Canada. She returned the map showing a large area which carried oil and at one part marked out three smaller areas which she said were worth investigating locally. So I went down with the map, and found her work wonderfully accurate. The middle of the main area was divided by a fault. A bore was put down just under 2,000 feet on the fault with no result. I tried if I could feel any oil round the bore, and did not get a vestige of a pull; there was no oil nearer than a third of a mile away. The pull of the oil at one point was terrific, and with a heavy strong rod I could not possibly hold it.

About 12 miles north of this area a bore was sunk for water 405 feet, but before the water was struck 5 feet of oil-bearing country was met with, the oil floating on top of the boring water. The Government geologist was asked to come down and see the bore baled out, then to seal it and come in a fortnight's time and see how much oil was there. A sample of the oil obtained was taken to him. All he did was to tell the people who brought him the sample "to take it back to the Shell Co. people from where they had got it," and he would not go near the bore. I have a great respect for the knowledge of the geologists, but unfortunately they don't go far enough and are terribly bigoted, and say there is nothing in divining. In Australia oil in quantity would be invaluable, but so far I cannot get "the powers that be" to get Miss Penrose over to tell them where to bore.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER HAWKER

## NEW MEMBERS

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WATSON, G. C., Edendale, Hartley, S. Rhodesia.
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WILSON, Sir MURROUGH J., K.B.E., Cliffe Hall, *via* Piercebridge, Darlington.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

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DAVIS, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., R.A.S.C., c/o Mrs. Ball, Castle Lodge, Wenvoe, near Barry, Glamorgan.
DUFF, Miss, Olive Bank, Stonehaven, Scotland.
ELLIOTT, Rev. G. M., 96 Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth.
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WILLIAMS, Mrs., 43 Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, W.2.
YATES, Cammander A., R.N., Holly Tree Cottage, Ablington, Bibury, Gloster.

## OMITTED FROM PREVIOUS LIST

NUNAN, Dr. W., 3 Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.

## SOME BOOKS ON DOWSING AND HUMAN RADIATION

*The Physics of the Divining Rod*, by J. Cecil Maby and T. Bedford Franklin; Bell, 21/- (out of print).

*The Divining Rod*, by Sir William Barrett and Theodore Besterman (out of print).

*Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder; British Society of Dowsers (obtainable by Members through the President at 5/4, post free).

*Water Divining*, by Theodore Besterman: Methuen, 7/6.

*Water Diviners and their Methods*, by H. Mager (translation): Bell, 16/-.

*The Modern Dowser*, by Le Vicomte Henry de France (translation) (out of print).

*The Art of Water Finding*, by M. E. Pogson (out of print).

*Local Variations in a Penetrating Radiation and their Connection with Water Divining*, by H. M. Budgett: obtainable from the President, B.S.D., -/6.

*The Human Atmosphere (the Aura)*, by W. J. Kilner: Kegan Paul, 12/6.

*The Origin and Properties of the Human Aura*, by Oscar Bagnall: Kegan Paul.

*The Chain of Life*, by Guyon Richards: John Bale, 6/-.

*How do you Sleep?* by L. E. Eeman: Author-Partner Press, Ltd., 24 Baker Street, W.1., 3/6.

END OF VOLUME IV.